

TO ASK A DELEGATE

INDIAN TERRITORY HAS A NEW
SCHEME ON THE GOVERNMENT.

It is now proposed that the Territory get together, elect a delegate and then send him to Washington and let him stand outside the door until Congress let him in—Alaska will also be sent and the people in the Territory think that Uncle Sam might take pity on them.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 10.—(Special).—That great mixture of Indians, half-breeds and white men, the Indians of the Territory, which has no government worthy of the name, has not given up hope of relief from Congress yet.

The latest scheme is to elect a delegate to Congress and ask that body to admit it.

It will be remembered that the Dawes commission asked Congress to organize the Indian Territory. The plea of the commission was strong but Congress passed over it with hardly a glance. The people in the territory threw up their hands in despair and resigned all hope.

A. M. Dawson editor of the Chickasha Express is the man who now punctures the surrounding darkness and lets in a little speck of light.

He proposed to elect a delegate from Oklahoma and send him to Congress. At that time Alaska will have a delegate at the door of the government and the Indian Territory man may slip in with the brother from the frozen north.

Editor Dawson prints an editorial this week upholding this idea and publishing some replies to questions it asked of leading men.

The editorial is as follows:

"Last week, and again this, the Express has published letters from prominent men, citizens, and congressmen, and while most of them have doubtless acknowledged that we ought to have one. There are in this territory more than 300,000 white so-called citizens, who have no representation in Congress. They support the government to the same extent that the same number of people do elsewhere, and are entitled to the same respect, and we believe would get a delegate in Congress if we ask it. We are not prepared to send a delegate to represent only the non-citizen side, but to send a man with ideas broad enough to see that the citizens have rights, and justice enough to grant and work for them; with spirit enough to see that the white territory is placed where it belongs. With energy enough to push forward the car of progress to the end that the Indian Territory shall take its place among the people. If it was only for monetary view, it is worth the venture. If it succeeds the citizen saves the expense of a large delegation to Congress, and the non-citizen the expense of a smaller one. The interests of the two classes are identical. Both want the territory to be a part of the Union, and both can be accomplished easier with a delegate than without, and we believe that if a delegate is elected, properly endorsed and sent to Washington, it would be admitted. If not, it would show to the world our strength, our purpose and our needs, and would hasten the day when recognition would come. It is certainly worth the trial."

The Express sent out a dozen or more letters to prominent men, asking the question:

"In your opinion, should the Indian Territory hold an election, and send a delegate to Congress, would be allowed a seat in that body?"

Last week we published a number of answers, and follow it this week with more.

Holton, Kan., Aug. 1.

A. M. Dawson: Dear Sir—Your favor relating to election of delegate received. I question if one would be admitted without authority to elect; I would favor giving such authority during the next session.

Very truly yours,

CASE BROTHERS,

Armore, I. T., July 28.

A. M. Dawson: Dear Sir—I doubt very much if the territory should elect a delegate to Congress, whether or not it would be allowed a seat. If enough interest is stirred up in our affairs during the session of Congress, and it seems likely there will be, if a man could be elected who represents the interests it is possible that he might be seated. If he were elected to represent the white people only, it is likely that the Indian delegation would make a fight against his seating.

Yours very truly,

S. T. BLEDSOE,

Chickasha, I. T., Aug. 1.

Maj. A. M. Dawson: Dear Sir—in answer to your question, I have no opinion; should the Indian Territory hold an election and send a delegate to Congress, would be allowed a seat in that body?

In reply thereto, I desire to say that, in my opinion, that depends in a measure at least upon the manner in which the election is conducted, and the extent in which said election is participated in by the residents of the territory. If the election is conducted in a regular, orderly manner, and is participated in to an extent to indicate an expression of the whole people, I think that the delegate thus chosen would be seated.

At its last session Congress outlined its policy respecting this country in this unequivocal language: "It is hereby declared to be the duty of the United States to establish a government in the Indian Territory which will rectify the many inequalities and discriminations now existing in said territory, and afford needed protection to the lives and property of all citizens and residents thereof."

In each of the recent political platforms is found an expression of territorial policy favoring home rule, and their early admission to statehood.

The sentiment in Congress is in favor of our representation. It is quite probable that Congress will, during its next session, provide for a delegate, whether any action be taken on it by the people of the territory or not. It is suggested by you or not, should an election be held and a delegate be chosen, congressional action undoubtedly would be hastened. At this time, when important legislation is pending, and still more important legislation contemplated, his services would be of great value to the territory.

We have a population of over 300,000 people. Over 300,000 of them are American citizens of the five civilized tribes. In much of the legislation contemplated the interests of each are identical.

Nevada has a population of only 45,000; Arizona only 65,000, and Wyoming 75,000. Here are two states and more territory, with an aggregate of only 185,000, and yet has a total representation in Congress of four senators, two representatives, and one delegate. Alaska, with its meagre population of 22,000, the large portion of which is an

BENNY WANTS IT

HARRISON IS TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE AGAIN.

Right Has Become So Bitter in the Republican Party Over the Successor of Dan Voorhees That the Leaders Have Come to the Conclusion That Both Factions Must be Shuffled and a Third Man Put to the Front—Harrison Has Consented to be This Man According to Reports Which are Supposed to be Reliable.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—General Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States, is an avowed candidate for the seat in the United States senate which is now occupied by the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," Daniel W. Voorhees.

This statement was made yesterday by one of the closest friends of the ex-president, and one who shared many of his political secrets in times gone by.

In speaking of the situation in Indiana he said that the contest between McKee and Fairbanks for the senatorship has become so bitter that there seems to be but one way open to settle the controversy, and that is by a third candidate coming into the race who would be satisfactory to both, and to whom both would bow their acknowledgments and retire from the race.

That man is ex-President Benjamin Harrison, they say. The general was at first a little slow in permitting the use of his name in connection with the senatorship, but it is understood by his most intimate friends that he has decided not only to allow the use of his name in this connection, but will do some active campaign work on the stump.

There is no name that enthralls the average Hoosier more than that of the man who represented that state in the United States senate, and was later elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. General Harrison is popular with a certain element of the Hoosier Democracy, who remember the action of that party in 1886, when, after a fair contest for the legislature, the Republicans won the control on joint ballot, but a Democratic senate refused to confirm the appointments of the Republican majority, thus defeating General Harrison for re-election.

SHOW THEIR COLORS.

There was quite an element in the Democratic ranks who denounced the party action at that time, and many of these men would be only too glad of an opportunity to show their colors and stand by Harrison. In 1886 General Harrison was at the head of the state ticket. There was no election for governor that year and the principal contest was for United States senate. The outlook at the beginning of the campaign was exceedingly dark, and even the most sanguine of the Republican leaders thought of victory as a mere possibility. The party organized vigorously and General Harrison took the stump, making one of the most aggressive campaigns that has ever been carried in Indiana. It was a bitter fight and at great odds, and the result was a compromise candidate.

DEAD MAN TO SPEAK

James G. Blaine to Reach One Million Men This Campaign.

New York, Aug. 10.—In a few days the Republican national committee will distribute 1,000,000 copies of the speech delivered by James G. Blaine in the senate Feb. 7, 1875, in the progress of the debate on the Blair-Albion act. Concerning the publication of this speech the national executive committee today authorized the following statement:

Headquarters Republican National Committee, New York, Aug. 7, 1896.

For several months the silver newspapers and public speakers of the Democratic and Populist beliefs have been quoting extracts from this speech and asserting that Mr. Blaine was a believer in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that if alive today, he would be in the ranks of the free silverists.

The few Republicans who, since the St. Louis convention, have declared for free silver also assert with considerable plausibility that Mr. Blaine was a Republican sound-money platform.

These assertions are the grossest libels on the memory of Mr. Blaine, and are made for the deliberate purpose of deceiving the people, especially the farmers, who are the most easily deceived.

The speech from which they quote shows conclusively that if its author were alive today his position on this question would be the position which the Republican party occupies.

It also shows that his party's position with respect to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1875 was the same as it is now. It is one of the strongest and most eloquent arguments against the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In it Mr. Blaine points out with much clearness the dangers to the country and to the people that would result from the adoption of that policy.

As he then said, "the free coinage of a silver dollar containing 42 1/2 grains of silver in gold about 32 grains, giving an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 25 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin, and therefore force his neighbor to take it as a full dollar," was an "undue and unfair advantage" which the government had no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar, how much more earnestly would he be, if alive today, plead with his countrymen for an honest dollar of 100 cents and against free coinage of silver as proposed by the Democrats and Populists, when the legitimate profit to the owner of the silver bullion, would be about 41 cents on the dollar instead of 8 cents, as it was or would have been at that time?"

The free silver advocates have not dared to publish, either in press or from the platform, the full text of this speech, but have culled such sentences from it as they could distort into expressions favorable to their theory.

In view of the fact that Mr. Blaine is being thus misrepresented, and his memory and Republicanism so grossly libeled by the advocates of free silver, and the people deceived by the jangled quotations from his speech, the Republican national committee has deemed it their duty to have the speech printed in full and distributed to the voters of the United States.

The speech itself is the most complete refutation of the attempt to make the platform of the free silverists a line for McKinley, according to reports heard at the national committee's headquarters.

Senator Shoup of Idaho was at Republican headquarters today. He believes

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The highest claim for other tobaccos is "Just as good as Durham." Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as

Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

"A Fresh English Complexion."

That healthy pink and white might just as well be the typical American complexion if people would take reasonable care of their health. Ripans Tabules go to the root of the trouble, because a stomach in good order produces good blood.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (60 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES SAPOLIO

been mixed up in the contest that has been carried on between McKee and Fairbanks, and for this reason his friends say he would be acceptable as a compromise candidate.

Senator Shoup was the only representative of his state at the St. Louis convention who did not bolt. Senator Shoup believes in the straight-out Republican and not the Populist party.

Senator Shoup, while admitting that the straight-out Republicans in Idaho may not be as strong numerically as the combined forces of Democrats and Populists, is confident that large numbers of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket. He thinks the number of Republicans who will bolt the ticket will be so few as not to affect materially the general result. The national committee has assured Senator Shoup that Idaho will not be neglected.

Congressman George W. Murray of South Carolina assured the leaders at headquarters that with proper effort North Carolina could be carried for McKinley and Hobart. He asserted that the Republicans in North Carolina were as strong as the Democrats and Populists combined, that the existing election law no longer permits the disfranchisement of the negroes, and that many gold Democrats as well as Populists would support the Republican ticket.

Mr. Murray explained that the southern Populist differed radically from his western brother. The western Populist he said, disliked the Republican party because it was the dominant political element. In the south the situation was reversed, and it was the Democratic party which the Populists in that region antagonized. Mr. Murray asserted that the executive committee of southern Populists were not wedded to free silver, but that they believed in honest elections. A Democratic victory in November, he pointed out, would mean the repeal of the election law and a return to building tactics and the suppression of votes.

"Everything looks encouraging and bright for Republican success," said Senator Elkins of West Virginia. "I don't believe the silver question has affected the Republican party materially. I think we shall make up in Democratic gains what we lose from our own examination and investigation. We have been organizing in our state for two months. We have been getting expressions of opinion for more than two weeks. I have every reason to believe that the silver movement in West Virginia is on the wane."

"The people understand the subject better now," he continued. "It is a question that the silver men have been asking for years, while we are just taking hold of it. West Virginia is a protection state, for it depends for success upon its coal and other industries. Bryan is a free trader, and he was for free coal in every instance in Congress. He said that a tariff on coal was insupportable. West Virginia has more coal than Pennsylvania, and Bryan is against every one of West Virginia's material interests. The coal miners are not carried away by the free silver craze for the reason that they know coal admits coal from Canada, and every miner in West Virginia knows that with free silver comes free coal, and therefore, as they don't want free coal, they are solid against free silver."

"Mr. dear," said a sick husband, as he lay with his eyes closed, "I think my time has come at last. I on your side of the street, I have a little German band on the street, John." "That's so," he said, raising himself. "Tell them to move on."—Harper's Bazar.

Kind to the Aged.—"Isabel, why did you give your grandmother a pale pink umbrella on her birthday?" "I expect to carry pretty often myself."—Chicago Record.

Scribbler.—"Jingle is a poet, isn't it?" "Scribbler."—No, he's a commercial man. He gets paid for his poetry."—Pittsburgh Courier.

Lost.—Between West Side and Santa Fe railroad, one bill of lading, with express bills and monthly statements. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to W. Stokes, Transfer office, 74 East Douglas street.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL—How to become a lawyer. Lectures by mail. Health University, Chicago, Ill. 66-26.

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Advertisements under above classifications must be sent to room by 10 o'clock every night except Saturdays which is 10 o'clock.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED—White girl to do general housework. At 120 N. Main street. 67-21.

WANTED—A good experienced girl for general housework. German preferred. 101 South Emporia avenue. 67-47.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 246 N. Topeka. 67-17.

WANTED—A good white girl to assist in general housework and take care of children; no washing. Apply at 88 North 4th Ave. 67-14.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply mornings, 67 North Emporia avenue. 67-10.

WANTED—A good white girl at 25 East Douglas avenue. 68-17.

WANTED—Good competent girl for general housework; must be good cook. German preferred. Good wages. 125 North Lawrence avenue. 66-17.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation for general housework or nursing. Call at 52 South Lawrence. 67-47.

SALESMEN WANTED.

HELP WANTED-MALE.

WANTED—Some men to cut corn at once. Apply to P. H. Thomas, 31 West Central avenue. 67-17.

WANTED—Bright, active boy at the Bon Ton bakery. 67-17.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

CIGARS—A resident agent for this city and vicinity to sell a superior five and ten cent cigars direct from reliable factory to first-class retail trade on commission. Address stating age, experience, references and what terms you can command. "Clear Factory," P. O. Box 1024, Philadelphia. 67-21.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—My whole stock of crockery, glassware and lamps. J. B. Caldwell. 67-17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO TUNING—J. L. Sheldon is now in the city. Leave orders at Daniel Brown, 407 to 411 E. Douglas Ave. 67-17.

WANTED—To exchange a young English fish stallion for corn in the crib on the railroad. Address Ed Warren, Lexington, Clark county, Kansas. 67-17.

WANTED—To rent a house of seven or eight rooms with modern improvements and stable between Oak and Thirteenth streets. Address P. O. Box 65, City. 67-21.

WANTED—Lady or Gentlemen to represent well established firm on salary of \$50 per month. Address Lock Box 55. 67-17.

WANTED—You can get your piano tuned any time. Our tuner is here all the time. All work guaranteed. Barnes & Newcomb's music house. 67-17.

WANTED—Family horse. A good, well-trained horse for family use wanted. No. 22 North Main St., Wichita, for which a reasonable cash price will be paid. 67-17.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Good survey; or will trade for good milk cow. 43 North Main St. 67-17.

FOR SALE—2500 ft. tin, 1 cent per foot, at 125 North Topeka Ave. Wm. Purdie. 67-17.

FOR SALE—Grass on S. W. 1/4, 31-17. 67-17.

FOR SALE—Household goods, cheap; also horse and carriage. Call mornings this week, 146 N. Emporia Ave. Mrs. E. R. Spangle. 67-17.

FOR SALE—Grass on N. E. 1/4 of 12, 2-w, two miles west of Hayesville, to the highest cash bidder. E. L. Spencer, over 125 E. Douglas Ave. 67-17.

FOR SALE—Good buggy at a great bargain. Don't fail to see it, at 76 East Oak St. 67-17.

FOR SALE—Stereotype outfit, in first-class condition. Address "Stereotype," care Eagle. 67-17.

FOR RENT-ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Large airy room, nicely furnished, at 43 North Main. 67-17.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, second floor, also four rooms for light housekeeping, first floor. Apply 66 N. Fourth Ave. 67-17.

FOR SALE-HOUSES.

FOR SALE—My residence with 2 acres of land, corner of 14th and Park avenues on College Hill. J. E. Caldwell. 67-17.

FOR RENT-REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT—Cheap, desirable house, 111 North Topeka avenue. Hartford Investment Co. 118 East First street. 67-17.

FOR RENT—The charming cottage 624 N. Topeka, 7 rooms, modern improvements, fine lawn and shade. Apply Room 6, over 4th Nat'l Bank. 67-17.

FOR RENT—Modern houses, also business houses. Israel Bros. 67-17.

FOR RENT—Houses in all parts of the city. Hulse & Kincaid, over 141 S. Market. 67-17.

FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—On Sept. 1—In the elegant room No. 25 East Douglas Ave. 22 East Douglas. R. H. Royce. 67-17.

FOR RENT—My store room, 113 East Douglas avenue, after September 1. J. E. Caldwell. 67-17.

LOST.

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FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—Good deeded farm to trade for general stock of mules. W. V. Gray, Perry, O. T. 67-17.

FOR SALE-REAR ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Business lot with 2-story building 30x35 ft., facing postoffice in 19th, O. T., and new stock of hardware. Will sell for cash or trade for farm. Address P. O. Box 35, Backwell, O. T. 67-17.

PROPOSALS.

STRAYED—From the yards of Jacob Doid Packing Co., Wichita, Kan., July 15th, one cow branded "P" on right side, "W" with dash under on shoulder, and "W" with dash over on hip; also on July 15th, one buckskin and brindle cow with black mane and large spread horns, branded with an open heart on left hip. Information leading to location of above cattle will be suitably rewarded by Jacob Doid Packing Co., Wichita, Kan. 67-17.

FINANCIAL.

TYP. WRITERS.